



Highlights

Production of bituminous coal and lignite in the week ended March 3, 1984, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, was 16,947,000 short tons. This was a decrease of 1,264,000 short tons, or 6.9 percent from production in the previous week. Production in the corresponding week of 1983 was 15,300,000 short tons. Bituminous coal and lignite production from January 1 through March 3, 1984, totaled 149,656,000 short tons, 11.5 percent above production in the same period of 1983. Bituminous coal and lignite production in February 1984, totaled 74,189,000 short tons, an increase of 23.1 percent over production of 60,257,000 short tons in February 1983.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite in the week ended March 3, 1984, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, was 86,000 short tons, a decrease of 5,000 short tons or 5.5 percent from production in the previous week. Production in the corresponding week of 1983 was 67,000 short tons. Anthracite production from January 1 through March 3, 1984, totaled 748,000 short tons, 35.0 percent above production for the same period of 1983.

Fure 1. Production of Bituminous Coal and Lignite, 1984 (Million Short Tons)

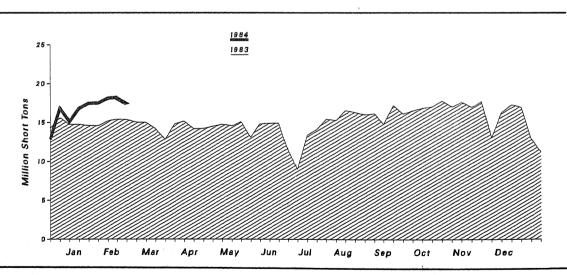


Table 1. Production of Bituminous Coal and Lignite (Thousand Short Tons)

	Week Ending			Year t	Year to Date		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3/3/84 ^a	2/25/84 ^a	a 3/5/83 ^a	3/3/84 ^a	3/5/83 ^a	Percent Change	
Total Production Railroad Carloadings			15,300 101,748	149,656 964,761	134,251 882,814	+11.5	

^aPreliminary.
Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads.



Energy Information Administration Weekly Coal Production

Table 2. Production of
Bitminous Coal and
Lignite, by State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Canada	Week Ending						
State —	March 3, 1984 ^a	February 25, 1984 ^a	March 5, 1983 ^a				
Alabama	524	622	445				
	22	23	18				
	—	104	206				
Arkansas	4	5	4				
	352	410	347				
	5	5	—				
Illinois	1,140	1,381	1,211				
Indiana	705	777	631				
Iowa	10	11	6				
Kansas Kentucky Eastern	18	17	15				
Western	2,110	2,326	1,832				
	853	914	752				
	2,963	3,240	2,584				
Maryland	66	82	40				
	103	105	84				
	709	660	516				
New Mexico	546	528	395				
North Dakota	448	421	363				
Ohio	745	786	641				
Oklahoma	119	116	96				
	1,213	1,348	1,234				
	143	173	139				
Texas	842	893	707				
Utah	339	327	276				
Virginia	706	744	670				
Washington	87	92	90				
	2,413	2,862	2,211				
	2,725	2,479	2,371				
Total	16,947	18,211	15,300				

^aPreliminary. Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads, and selected State agencies.

Figure 2. Production of Pennsylvania Anthracité, 1984 (Thousand Short Tons)

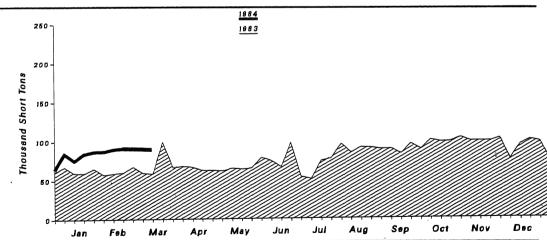


Table 3. Production of **Anthracite** (Thousand Short Tons)

	Week Ending			Year to Date		*	
	3/3/84 ^a	2/25/84 ^a	3/5/83 ^a	3/3/84 ^a	3/5/83 ^a	Percent Change	
Total Production Railroad Carloadings	86 114	91 66	67 106	748 546	554 647	+35.0	_

^aPreliminary. Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads.



Energy Information Administration Weekly Coal Production

Weekly Coal Production provides timely information on coal: current statistics on the production of anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite are provided each week; monthly and annual statistics on coal consumption, production, stocks, imports, and exports, and related supply and demand data are provided as they become available.

Weekly Coal Production is intended for use by the coal industry, the press, State and Federal Governments, policy makers, consumers, and analysts. Weekly coal production estimates are based on current trends in weekly rail carloadings of coal and current coal production trends as reported in Coal Distribution (Form EIA-6), monthly and quarterly coal production reports from State mine agencies, and Coal Production Annual (Form EIA-7a).

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

For questions on this and other EIA publications, or for answers to questions on energy statistics, contact:

National Energy Information Center, E1-20 Forrestal Building Energy Information Administration

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